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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH 1854.

Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine A. I Frigate-built Passenger Ship "*VERNON*," 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander ; has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1853.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 20TH INSTANT,

Calling at the Cape and Cochin.

MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander ; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1853.

NOTICE

A SERMON will be preached in St. Andrew's Church, on the forenoon of Sunday next, the 18th instant, and a collection made, in aid of the Jubilee Fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Bombay, 14th December 1853.

THERE will be a Meeting in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., in celebration of the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay in the Chair.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERsigned, from the best makers, Silver and Gold double case Watches, with 13 Jewells, and Gold Cap Chains of various description, priced moderately. Early applications recommended.

EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE, SON,
Military Store Lane,
near No. 2, Green Railing Tavern

Bombay, 21st November 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS,—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body: and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

TO MR. DIXON,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines :—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth. (Signed) JOHN SMITH.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt-street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was pursuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases :—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. Framjee Nesserwanjee, and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Thomas Payne and Sons, 7 and 8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta ; Messrs. Seetapersaud and Co Lucknow ; Messrs Gibson and Co., Lahore ; Messrs. Mepart and Co., Vizagapatam ; Messrs Lewis and Co., Maulmain ; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut ; Mr. Edward Cook, Dacca Mr. Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling ; Messrs Thomson and Co., Monghyr ; Messrs. Nubbybux and Co. Delhi ; Baboo Rhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Hydrabad ; Mr. J. Coates, Feroze pore ; Messrs. Hulse and Nephew, Agra ; Mr. Francis Smyth, Dinapore ; Messrs. Boilard and Co., Allahabad Mr. W. Jones, Bangalore ; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Jubbulpore ; Mr. John C. Pyle, Futtyghur ; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie ; Mr. Collins, Gwallior ; Messrs. Noorbux and Co. Delhi ; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Saugor ; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co, Kamptee ; Messrs. Pestonjee and Co., Mhow ; Messrs. Greenway Brothers and Co, Cawnpore ; Messrs MacDonald and Co., Umballah ; Messrs. Darrell, Brothers Nyneetal and Bareilly ; Mr. Ball, Simlah.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1⅞d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs 2s. 1 : 3-16ths d. For credit Bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight,.....Rs. 99⅜
30 days' sight,.....Rs. 99⅝
at sight,.....Rs. 100
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight..... 99½
at sight..... 100
ON CHINA—at
60 days' Rs. 235 Nominal.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....	Rs. 1000 each,	39 per cent. pm.	Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	„ 250	do. 82 to 83	—Sales.
Commercial Bank.....	„ 500	„ 35 pr cent prem.	Sales.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	„ 40 pr cent prem.	
Bank of Madras.....	„ 1000	„ 1,000 21 per cent pm.	
Apollo P. Com.....	„ 12,500	„ 12,000 20,000	
Colaba P. Com.....	„	6,000	
Colaba L. Com.....	„ 10,000	„ 9,500	
Bombay S. N. Com.....	„ 510	„ 400 58 pr ct. disct.	
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com....	„ 54-8-9	paid in Bombay, or £5 in England, 24 Rs. pm. each share sales.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent transfer loan Rs. 113 for numbers registered for transfer ₹ 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 101⅛ @ 101⅜ per 100 Co.s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33 .. Rs. 108½ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 101⅜ @ 102 per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 101½ @ 102 per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 : 2½-16ths	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 : 3-16ths	per £nom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 235.....	per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 228.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 219.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ @ 104⅝	pr 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16½	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 16	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£3 at £3-2-6.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£3.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rnd.
To China....	Rs. 17 @ 17½.....	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 95 per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.
On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p.ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable at 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent

On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interes will be given..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under..... 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether available of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0 3/4 d.	per Rupee
Do 3 do do ..	2s.	0 1/2 d.	"
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0 1/4 d.	"
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0d.	"
Do sight.....	1s.	11 3/4 d.	"

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7 do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....		2s. 0d.	per Rupee
do at 3 do do		2s. 0 3/4 d.	do.
do at 2 do do		2s.	do.
do at 1 do do		1s. 11 3/4 d.	do.
do at 1 day's do		1s. 11 3/4 d.	do.
On Scotland at 1 do do		1s. 11 3/4 d.	do.
On Ireland at 1 do do		1s. 11 3/4 d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....		1s. 11 1/2 d.	do.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the *Bills* are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ¼ per cent

SELECTIONS.

THE REVD. JAMES MITCHELL.

The usual monthly Prayer Meeting for the spread of the Gospel, was held in the Free Church Mission Chapel, at this station, on Monday last, the 5th instant. In accordance with a previous request by the Reverend W. Kinnaird Mitchell, who is now the head of the Free Church Mission in Poona, the Meeting was conducted with special reference to the departure from India of the Reverend James Mitchell. This speciality imparted a deep interest and solemnity to the occasion. Mr. Mitchell has been upwards of thirty years in India, and upwards of twenty-four years in Poona. He was regarded by all who knew him as a Missionary of the right stamp—a Missionary of apostolic devotedness and labours. He possessed an iron frame and constitution, such as few men are blessed with; and this strength "which was bestowed upon him, was not in vain; for he laboured more abundantly than they all."—At length his flesh, but not his heart, failed, and he was obliged to leave the scene of his past labours and usefulness to recruit his health by a sea-voyage, and a visit to his fatherland. The meeting had special reference to his departure. The Reverend G. L. Fenton, Chaplain, presided, and after devotional exercise, made the following address :—

"MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.—I have been requested by the friends of Mr. Mitchell to speak to you a few words to-night, on that event which throws a gloom over the present meeting—the departure from this station, and in a few days from India, of your beloved and venerable Minister. I feel it a privilege to do so ;—however incompetent I am to discharge the duty worthily, no man can do it more heartily and sincerely than I shall. For *four and twenty years* has your good Minister held the oversight of this congregation, and of the Mission of the [Free] Church of Scotland at this station, and were it only that for so long a period he has gone in and out among you, it could not be that you should regard his departure,—though but for a season, we trust,—without emotion. The "old familiar faces" are not soon forgotten. The voice that has long mingled with our own in tones of mirth and sadness, will long echo in the ear of memory. But it is not for the friend, the neighbour, only, that we this night meet to invoke a blessing. It is for the pastor, for the brother, the Father in the LORD. Six years and more, that is, ever since my arrival in Poona, Mr. Mitchell and myself have been intimately connected,—as closely, almost, as if we had been colleagues in the ministry. But why should I say "as if we had been ?"—Colleagues —"fellow-helpers" we felt ourselves to be (all minor ecclesiastical differences notwithstanding) in carrying on the work of our common Master in this place, in inviting sinners to come unto Him that they might be saved. Many a time have we taken sweet counsel together, and mingled our prayers together in this very room. At Missionary meetings, at Temperance meetings, at Evangelical-Alliance meetings, we stood ever side to side ; and a worthier associate—more truthful and less self-seeking,—I never look to meet with on this side of the grave.

"And you, dear friends, *you* know "how holily, and justly, and unblameably, he behaved himself among you that believe."* I speak to all who hear me this night—whether members of his congregation or otherwise, —*you know* the sterling worth—the blameless integrity—the unsparing laboriousness—the unsimulated piety of the man. Is there one in all this Camp—in all this City of Poona, with its hundred thousand inhabitants,—is there *one*, I ask,—whether Christian or Heathen,—who ever heard of our venerable friend, (and to whom among them all was he altogether a stranger ?—who would not join in our imperfect eulogy this night ; who would not be ready to confess "Truly this was a man of GOD ?" But if this be confessed, judge ye what must have been his walk and conversation amongst us, how pure, how honest, how circumspect, how consistent ! Judge ye, I say, how sound must have been the tree, which has brought forth such fruit ! Ah ! here is the lesson for us. "Make the tree good, and its fruit will be good." "Have salt in yourselves," and ye shall be "the salt of the earth." We claim not for our friend powers of mind or acquisitions of learning more than usual, but we do claim for him "an honest and good heart" (made such by the Spirit of God), in which "the Word" having taken root, has "brought forth fruit with patience." Such was he whom Providence has "taken from you for a short time, in presence, not in spirit."* For such an one we now entreat your prayers with ours :—That he and his may be conveyed safely to their native land.—That the bracing air of Scotland may recruit his shattered frame,—That he "may prosper and be in health, even as his soul prospers,"—That, finally, if it please God, he may be spared to resume his works and labors of love in this land of his adoption and among this people of his "rejoicing, in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at His coming."†

What a noble testimony is this to the character of the esteemed Missionary ! And what a noble testimony, we would add, to the Christian spirit of him who gave it ! While no one can peruse it without feeling, those who heard it will never forget the impression it made upon them, in virtue of the genuine and exuberant affection with which it was uttered. We cordially respond to the sentiments contained in the last paragraph.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Reverend W. Kinnaird Mitchell, and concluded with prayer by the Reverend H. P. Cassidy.

We have been informed that the Reverend J. Murray Mitchell, of Bombay, is to labor in Poona during Mr. James Mitchell's absence. No one would be more acceptable to the European and Native community of this Station. He is expected amongst us about the beginning of the year.—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 10.

* 1 Thess. ii. 10.—This chapter was read at the meeting.

* 1 Thess. ii. 17.
† 1 Thess. ii. 19.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE POONA LOW CAST MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

The Public Examination of the Poona Low Caste Male and Female School, founded by the zealous and benevolent Jotee Govind Row Phoolay, was held in the Court of the late Peishwa's Taleemkhana, Peit Shookerwar, on Monday morning, the 21st of March 1853, at 7 o'clock. A large and most respectable audience assembled even at that early hour to witness the results of Jotee Row's educational efforts among the low caste children. Among the European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen, we observed Mrs. Trydell, the lady of our distinguished Brigadier, Mrs. Colburn, Judge Keays, Assistant Judge Lloyd, Major Candy Principal of the Poonah College, Rev. J. Mitchell Missionary, J. Keith, Esquire, M. D., Civil Surgeon of Poona, Captain H. Gillmore Aid de Camp to General James, Professors Fraser, Nilkunt Shastree, and Keru Luximon of the Poonah College, the Principal Sudder Ameen, Anna Saheb Chiplonkur, Anna Subusraboodhey, Waman Row Puranzpey, Sudaseo Bullal Gounday, Moro Wittal Walwaker, Succaram Yeshwunt Puranzpey, Babajee Manajee Dhenglay, Krishnajeepunt Surinjamay, Mankooba Bhaee, Merchants and others.

Judge Keays presided on the occasion. The following Report of the Rise and Progress of the Low Caste School was read by Waman Row Puranzpey.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The Low Castes Mahars, Mangs, Chambhars, &c. composing a great part of my countrymen, being sunk deep in ignorance and misery, the Lord was pleased to excite in me a desire to better their condition through means of education. Female Schools,

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on 28 February, 2020

first of all attracted my notice, as upon mature consideration, they were found to be even more necessary than Male ones, the root of education lying in the proper turn mothers give to the dispositions of children between their second and third years. In this state of mind I visited, while at Ahmednuggur, in company with a particular friend, the Female schools belonging to the American Mission conducted by Miss Farrar, and was highly pleased with the manner in which the girls in these schools were educated. Immediately on my return to Poona, I opened a Low Caste Female School, allowing however, such boys as wished to do so to attend also. In this school I commenced to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Grammar. Having, however, by my teaching the low castes, become odious to my castemen, my father at last drove me out of his house and left me to shift for myself in the best way I could; so the school was, as a matter of course, closed, and I was compelled to engage in business to gain a livelihood. After a few days, however, finding myself again in better circumstances, I tried to open the school and commence teaching. New difficulties, however, presented themselves;—the low castemen were not generally willing to send their children to school, and for such children as did wish to attend, I could get no fit place for them to assemble in, as no one would let his house for their use; and adequate means were not at my disposal to build. In this state of things, Lowjee Bin Ragraoof Mang and Ranba Mahar removed the first difficulty by explaining to their several castes the advantages resulting from education, and collected a good number of children of both sexes. Sudaseo Bullal Gounday removed the second by proffering his place in Peit Joona Gunj, by giving some slates and by agreeing to pay a subscription of Rupees two per mensem. Thus the school operations were fairly commenced. As more children began to attend the school, Vishnoopunt Thutay kindly assisted me in teaching the class.

The children of these low castes are not permitted to drink at the common fountains and wells, so drinking water at our own expense was required to be supplied to them. Some of the most intelligent children are so miserably poor that even food and clothes required often to be supplied to them to enable them to attend the school. As children flocked to the school, the first schoolroom did not suffice, so I was obliged to hire a place, belonging to a Mahomedan, in the same Peit, in which the school is at present held. Want of funds was, however, a great drawback to the success of the undertaking, and two particular friends of mine, More Wittul Walwaker and Deo Row Thosur, assisted me in preparing circulars and letters to different gentlemen, requesting them to extend their protection to this charitable object. At a time when the want of school books and slates, was very seriously felt, Major Candy, timely assisted the school by sending books and slates to the amount of Rupees twenty-five. This Gentleman has conferred very lasting obligations on the school in various ways. A European Gentleman, high in the Hon'ble Company's Service, and whose name I cannot here mention, he having desired me not to do so, most opportunely assisted the school by sending Rupees fifty, as a donation. Several other Gentlemen, whose names are mentioned below, subscribed the sums here set down against their respective names and thus kept the school agoing,

Names.	Rs.	Names	Rs.
Revd. G. L. Fenton...	5	E. C. Jones, Esq.... ...	50
E. G. Fawcett, Esq...	15	H. E. Goldsmid, Esq.	25
W. Hart, Esq.....	50	Venaik Wassoodeo-jee, Es.....	5
W. Courtney, Esq....	20	Sir E. Perry.....	100
I. S. Inverarity Esq.,	10	R. H. Pinhey, Esq...	10
H. Green, Esq	20	F. Manisty, Esq.....	5
R. Keays, Esq.....	10	Babajee Munajee F. W. Esq.....	10
		Lohar & 3 or 4 other persons.....	20
P. W. LeGeyt, Esq...	10	E. W. E., Esq.....	10
Rev. J. N. Allen.....	5		

Captain Cowper, Assistant Inam Commissioner, afforded much assistance by paying Rupees three per mensem.

In course of time some grown up young women began to attend the school; but as they, from the usages of the country, did not like to mix among young men even to learn, to secure their attendance, it was found necessary to separate the boys and the girls into distinct schools. A new place for the accommodation of the female school was hired, new teachers and a new peon were entertained; and as I had no means to meet the expenditure, the Duxina Prize Committee was solicited to grant a sum of Rupees eighty per mensem for the support of these two schools. The committee granted only twenty-five rupees per mensem, yet by the help of the donation money, which I had on my hand, I was able to keep up these two schools in their separate form till the end of last year. At the beginning of the present year these two schools were again amalgamated, and the consequence was that some young women who had advanced pretty far in their studies, left the school. To enable me yet to have the two schools, the Duxina Prize Committee was again requested to afford pecuniary assistance, and to present us with the Books published under its auspices. To this application, the Duxina Prize Committee has not yet at all replied. Had it not been for this want of funds, the schools had by this time been much further advanced than this one now is.

The principal branches taught in this school are Reading and Writing, Writing from dictation and Grammar, Geography, the World generally and India particularly; and the History of the Mahrattas.

Owing to the exertions of Lowjee bin Ragraoot Mang and Ranba Mahar in collecting children, to the liberal donations and subscriptions from several charitable Gentlemen, to Government through the medium of the Duxina Prize Commmittee, and above all to the blessing of God, this school has, through innumerable difficulties gone on doing good up to the present time, and I humbly pray to God to grant it future success.

I am greatly obliged to all the Ladies and Gentlemen well wished of the Natives, for their help and also for having honored this meeting with their presence. I doubt not that the conviction thus communicated of the appreciation of their education by the Ladies and Gentlemen here assembled, will furnish a great motive to these children to be still more assiduous in their studies. I hope the day will soon come when they will themselves pray to God for their benefactors.

JOTEE GOVIND ROW PHOOLAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Bombay, on the 3rd current, the wife of Mr James Paul, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At Secunderabad, on the 6th Dec., Augustus William Ritherdon, Esq., 45th regt. N. I., and Acting Assistant Engineer, to Mary Christina, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Hamond, commanding Artillery, N. S. Force.

DEATH.—At Colaba, on the morning of the 12th inst., Maria Jane, infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon Wm. Thom, 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 12th, B. S. N. Co.'s Str. Victoria, C. Menesse, from Surat yesterday. 13th, French Brig Daniel, M. Bontemps, from Montevideo, 13th Sept.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 10th, Steamer Lowjee Family, H. Fox, to Surat. 11th, Ship Tara, C. Grant, to Liverpool. 12th, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, master, to Surat. 13th, Portuguese Brig Palla N. S. de Conceeio Hussain Mahomed, nacoda, to Goa. Ship Nasser Mujeet, J. Fairweather, to Coast and Calcutta.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Victoria, from Surat:—R. C. Walker, and 68 deck.

Per Phlox, to Surat:—Mrs Green and 194 natives

Per H. C. Steamer Queen, to Aden:—

Major and Mrs H. M. Durand and 3 children, with a European servant; Captain H. Gordon, 38th regt. M. N. I.; Revd. and Mrs Woodhouse; Captain Ogilvy; F. L. Playfair, Esq.; Lieut. R. W. Hatfield, 10th Hussars; B. F. da Costa, Esq.; and Edward Hindley, Esq.

Per Nasser Mujeet, to Calcutta:—Mrs Fairweather, and 2 children; one ayah, and 3 natives.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE direct particular attention to an extract from the *Poona Observer* relating to the Reverend James Mitchell. With Mr. Fenton's excellent remarks on the occasion, we are sure all who know Mr. Mitchell will cordially agree.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S JUBILEE.—Most of our readers are aware that this is the fiftieth year of the Bible Society's efforts to enlighten the world. We shall probably have something additional to say on this subject at a future time. Meanwhile we take the opportunity of mentioning that in connection with this Jubilee, there will be a public meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 21st, when the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside; and also that a Sermon will be preached in aid of the Jubilee Fund in St. Andrew's Church, on the forenoon of Sabbath the 18th instant, by the Rev. G. Cook, one of the secretaries of the Bombay Auxiliary.

WE beg to remind our readers that the Annual Examination of the Free Church Institution takes places this week; the College Division on Thursday evening in the Mission-House, the School Division on Friday forenoon in the Institution.

Also that Sermons will be preached for the Mission, in the Free Church, Esplanade, on next Lord's day (December 18th); by the Rev. James Mitchell of Poona in the forenoon; and in the evening by the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell.

The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Missionary Society of the Free Church will be held in the same place (Free Church, Esplanade) on Tuesday evening (December 20th).

WE beg also to notice that the Examination of the Scottish Orphanage at Breach Candy will take place on Friday, the 23rd instant at 11 A. M., and of the General Assembly's Institution on Thursday the 22nd instant, beginning at 10 A. M.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE EASTERN CATHOLICS.—The word Catholic, most of our readers know, means in the original Greek *Universal*, but in Western Europe *Particular*, that is those who belong to the Roman sect, the Anglican sect, &c. The so-called Anglo Catholics,

ARCHIVES OF INDIA MUMBAI

lately, without consulting their own Bishops, wrote to the Bishops of the Eastern Churches complaining of the Anglo Bishop of Jerusalem for receiving converts from other Churches. We are under the impression that they believe the Church, speaking by its Bishops, is the organ of the Holy Spirit, and cannot materially err. The English Church has now spoken by its Arch-bishops, condemning their sympathizing letter, and sympathizing with the Anglo-Bishop of Jerusalem. We now wait to see them acting according to their principles, condemning themselves, and approving of Dr. Gobat.

BALOONING IN BOMBAY does not seem to answer. Mr. Kight's fears on a former occasion have been almost realized on this, and at one time there was no hope of his having escaped a watery grave, the fruit partly of the too eager desire of our sight-seeing public, his own inexperience, and the circumstances in which he was placed. We sincerely trust that if ever an aeronaut again appear among us the police will order him out to Tannah. There he may have some chance of landing on *terra firma*, or if he fall into the narrow estuary between Salsette and the Concan, some prospect of getting out alive. Here with cross currents of wind that set in in the upper regions of the atmosphere, no kind of calculation can be made of where a baloon is likely to land, and if it falls into the Indian Ocean it would seem that there is little hope of rescue. We are sure in this money-loving philanthropic age the Railway Directors will cordially second our proposition. All must certainly regret now that so much was said about Mr. Kight's failure last time, so as to induce him to attempt an experiment, so hazardous, though through the good Providence of God Mr. Kight is safe.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.—The war so long ridiculed by some and anticipated by others, has at last broken out, and hostilities have commenced both in Asia and Europe,—in Europe by the Turks crossing the Danube, and in Asia by the Russian army of the Caucasus coming into contact with the Turks, aided by the redoubted Caucasian Chief Schamyl. It is particularly to be noted that General Prim and the English Officer Guyon, who both were engaged in the late struggle in Hungary, are with the Turkish commanders, the former in Europe and the latter in Asia. In the skirmishes that have taken place, success has been various, but on the whole the Turks have had the advantage, especially in one skirmish when Prim drove back a considerable body of the Russian Cavalry. The Sultan too has issued orders for all things to be prepared for his taking the field in person, early in spring, and has thus greatly augmented the Turkish enthusiasm. The western Europeans still flatter themselves that the war will not be of a serious nature, but that after a few partial engagements peace will again be re-established. There was indeed to have been a farther suspension of the war, but Omar Pasha received his orders, not till after hostilities had commenced. There is an impression in military quarters that the masses which Russia brings into the field could not stand before a small well disciplined and resolute army, and as the Turks have been inspired with an enthusiasm, with which the Emperor Nicholas has in vain attempted to inoculate his troops, the probabilities of victory, if well led, are at present on their side, especially as their discipline has lately much improved. Notwithstanding any amount of suffering that can befall any one generation of men from the horrors and miseries of war, it is preferable to a peace that enchains the bodies and minds of a nation. Though half the population of Great Britain had been massacred in the establishment of the civil and religious liberties of the nation, would not that sacrifice have been a cheap purchase money for these immunities, which have saved the nation from the spiritual thraldom and political degradation of Italy? Better that the half of every generation should be slain in the defence of their liberties, than that death, moral and political, should swallow up the whole. We have no sympathy with the Turks as adherents of Mahomed, but we have sympathy with them as injured men,—as men too in a certain degree advancing in the right direction, willing to give to others a liberty unknown under the iron despotism of Russia. On the installation of the last Greek Patriarch, the Sultan sent for him and embraced him, and told him that he was to be summoned to give his advice in the Council of State. The Protestants too enjoy a liberty in Turkey greater than they do any where South of France, or East of Prussia. Russia may yet have an important part to play, while acting as the last rod by which the Almighty will chasten guilty nations, but the time is probably not yet come when might shall triumph so signally over right.

CHOLERA AND CLEANLINESS.—The minds of men, like the scales in a balance, are ever vibrating from one extreme to another. At one time we see them, with the carter in the fable, crying to heaven without putting their shoulders to the wheel, and then again, like Nebuchadnezzar, looking down on the works of their hands, and saying "Is not this Great Babylon that I have built?" Our fathers were too much in the former mood, and we are too much in the latter. They fasted and prayed amid open drains and scarcely covered graves, and their successors think that by sanitory regulations disease can be banished altogether, whether God will or no. Human science having enabled us to mitigate disease, we begin to think we can obviate it altogether. Surely the slightest reflection would show that Cholera is caused by a specific aerial poison, as real though invisible, as Arsenic or Prussic acid, and that we may just as well attempt to banish the first out of the world as any of the two latter. All manner of filth and bad air will never produce cholera either in Bombay or in London, or woe to those two cities, cholera would never cease its ravages till both were depopulated. In Bombay we know that the moment the pedestrian passes from one of the great thorough-fares to a narrow lane, heaps of filth, open drains, cess-pools, *et hoc omne genus* immediately meet his eye, and salute his nostrils, and we suspect something of the same thing in reference to London. Yet cholera leaves both places for years, and then comes back again, and in both it is at present happily on the decrease. Do we say then that there is nothing in cleanliness? No, we do not say that. What we say is that the exhalation from the above named nuisancies is itself a slow poison, differing from that which gives rise to cholera, but weakening and undermining the system, and making men less capable of contending with the more active poison of cholera, or any other disease. Typhus fever, plague, small pox, and all epidemics are rendered more fatal by bad air and want of cleanliness, and so is cholera. No amount of filth that had accumulated in London before 1830 bred cholera, and no amount of sanitory effort since has been able to avert it. It is a mere piece of clap trap oratory then to lecture about cholera proceeding from a want of cleanliness. It is aggravated by filth, but not caused by it, more than any of the common epidemics. Man can prevent the aggravations, but not the thing itself. When then Lord Palmerston in his reply to the Presbytery of Edinburgh cries up sanitory measures, and looks askance upon prayer, he acts like the physician, who washes away the gore from the wound, and closes it up with plaster, but leaves the foreign body rankling within you. Yes, sin lies at the foundation of all our sufferings, and we need to humble ourselves at the footstool of the throne of God, as well as to exert ourselves in alleviating the sufferings of humanity, and in benevolent efforts for the good of our fellow creatures. One of the greatest sins of England is that Lord Palmerston and men of his caste spend more money in one season on feasting their rich neighbours, than would accomplish all the works that are wanted for the benefit of the poor. Instead then of doling out their sovereign for this purpose, let them consecrate to it their hundreds. If for nothing else the prayers of all good Christians are needed, that God would turn the hearts of the luxurious rich, to pull this beam out of their own eye, before they attempt to pull the mote out of their brother's.

AMONG the more remarkable items of religious intelligence from home is the removal of the Rev. Denison Maurice from his professorship in King's College, London. Mr. Maurice is a rather voluminous writer, a man of high accomplishments, and, although some of his books (such as the one on the Religions of the World) are, in our apprehension failures, it is impossible, for a man of his culture and geniality of a spirit to write without finding admirers, and exerting a considerable influence. For some time past we have watched his progress with much interest, and still more anxiety. We may class him with the school of Arnold (rather a vague designation, we admit)—but while Arnold was finding his way more and more nearly to the full faith of Evangelic Protestantism, Maurice seems to have been gradually losing himself in quasi-platonic dreamings. In his Theological Essays recently published, he has advanced many views that, so far as we understand them, seem to us highly perilous. The council of King's College have dismissed him, as holding unsound doctrine mainly on the subject of the eternity of future punishment—on the resurrection of the body—the final judgment;—and even on the doctrine of the atonement, his views, to say the least, are exceedingly misty and confused. He himself avows that he combats opinions held by both Romanists and Protestants. He would fain revolutionize the theology of Christendom. So would many others: but we marvel much that the high-souled Denison Maurice should try it, retaining his status as a minister of the Church of England and stooping to non-natural interpretations of her articles of faith. Of his removal from his professorship we entirely approve,—nor do we see how any one who adheres to the creed of the Church Catholic, can do the contrary. May the decision be the means of inducing this gifted and interesting, but erring man to reconsider and retrace his steps.

Some very important things have recently occurred in England in connection with Dr. Gobat, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. He has been giving mortal offence to the Tractarian party by his "proselytism" in the East. The out and out Tractarians from the first disapproved of the establishment of an Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem as an unwarrantable intrusion on the right of the Bishops of the "Holy Eastern Church." We understand this ground, and admit its consistency with Tractarian principles. Since the establishment of the Anglican Bishopric at Jerusalem the circulation of the Scriptures and the English Prayer-book, as well as preaching of the word of God by Bishop Gobat and others, have concurred with other agencies to diffuse a knowledge of the pure Gospel; and considerable numbers have felt it impossible to remain in connection with the Greek Church, a communion almost as corrupt as the Roman Catholic. From what

we know of Bishop Gobat we believe that he would have received these converts even had there been no other Protestant Church in the East save his own; but there are also the American Missions, held back by no Tractarian scruples from welcoming all who love the pure Gospel, into their communion. The Bishop then received such applicants; and the indignation of the Tractarians has been vehemently expressed in a memorial addressed to the Oriental Patriarchs. Rather a notable man has headed the movement against Gobat, viz. the Rev. J. M. Neale, who annotated Mr. Badger's bitterly high-church book on the Nestorians in a worse spirit than Mr. Badger's own, and who recently, having published what he calls "the Pilgrim's Progress of John Bunyan," with omissions and additions turning one of the most evangelical books in the language into a semi-Popish one, has had the effrontery publicly to defend his dishonest use of Bunyan's name. In the meantime the four metropolitans of the Episcopal Church—the archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin, have come forward and calmly declared their disapprobation of the Tractarian movement, and their sympathy with Bishop Gobat. We need hardly say that we rejoice in this authoritative check to Tractarian presumption. We look on Bishop Gobat as a blessing to Syria and the surrounding countries, and earnestly pray that he may be enabled to take a still larger share in the diffusion of Gospel truth among the dark and dead Churches of the East.

SABBATH MEDITATIONS, No. 6.—"Not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance." Rom. ii 4. God is all the day long and all the night long preaching the gospel to sinners. Ministers occasionally preach; but he uninterruptedly does it. Whithersoever men turn their faces, Jesus Christ meets them, saying, "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." Some find an almost insurmountable difficulty in the fact that God permits evil; that one whose name is love should tolerate in his dominions such a thing as suffering. But surely, until we come to His word for an explanation, His goodness to man presents us with a far more baffling mystery. Should I on entering a prison see all the malefactors sitting in splendid apparel, feasting luxuriously and waited upon by retinues of servants, it would not be their privation of liberty so much as the favors actually bestowed upon them that would make me call for an explanation. Their criminality, the great fact in their character, reconciles us at once to the limitations of their happiness; and the fact that the human race consists of transgressors, in daily and hourly violation of the commands of the Creator, should divert all our wonder from the fact that they suffer, to the fact that in million fold ways they are permitted to enjoy. The explanation of God's exuberant goodness to sinners, is, that it is intended to lead them to repentance. Every ray of light, every beam from the sun, moon or stars, every cloud, every drop of rain, every breath of air, every morsel of food, every comfortable emotion, all proper gratification of the senses, whatever among the gifts and arrangements of God, makes life endurable to sinners, is intended to lead them to repentance. As the Holy Ghost is in the world to convince men of sin, so all the other tokens of God's goodness are sent for the same purpose. Our text flashes such a flood of light over the face of nature as might make Philosophy for ever stand abashed at her feeble efforts to illuminate the system of things. It gives us a soul-surprising view of the degree in which God interests himself in the redemption of the human family. Not a rustling leaf but is made to say, repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. The rippling wave takes the opportunity of midnight to say to the mariner who leans over the side of his vessel, how long wilt thou not repent and turn to God? The loaf of bread which the laboring man divides among his children, says to him, knowest thou not that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? Health, as it visits the cheeks of the convalescent and glows in his veins, says to his heart, Think of God's treatment of thee and thine of him; how he hath never forgotten thee, and how thou hast ever forgotten him; how thou deserved his unending wrath, and art continually receiving his benefactions; sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee; turn and live; seek him while his arms are held out to thee.

The preacher of the gospel should be in sympathy with the divine government, and seek to interpret to sinners the voices of God's providence, and lead them to perceive that he who compasseth their path and their lying down is ever saying unto them none ot her thing than that which they hear from the pulpit.

Run over at night the list of all the benefits that God has been bestowing on you in the day, and consider the end for which they were bestowed; then enquire how far that end has been attained. Say, These innumerable blessings were from the Father of lights, and the design of all was to lead me to repentance and self-condemnation, to awaken in me self-reproach because of my hardness of heart, ingratitude, and forgetfulness of God; scarcely had one delivered its message, saying, 'Repent,' than another took its place, saying, 'Turn ye, turn ye,' to be succeeded by another saying, 'Why will ye die?' Have you heard these messages? Have you distinguished this divine aim glancing through all those thousand-fold beneficences of which you are the centre? Or rather have you altogether mistaken the purpose of the Lord of Providence, and suffered yourself to be lulled asleep by the misbegotten suggestion that they were all tokens of the divine reconciliation? Have you turned your dream-ear to these ministrations of nature and heard them saying, 'Trouble not thyself,—God is at peace with thee,—the future smiles upon thee,—Go thy way rejoicing!' Oh what an error? Yet how many minds are imbedded in it, so to speak, and travel allthe way to the tomb, hearkening only with their dream-ear. To be made tranquil by God's kindly providences is as though one opened his eyes to darkness only and kept them for ever closed in the light. If that were a perverse use of the faculty of sight, what we speak of is an equally perverse use of the faculty by which we discern the design of actions.

How deplorable are the results of not taking God's word to interpret unto us his works. The mercies that attain not God's end all go back to God, and are changed into wrath, and in the form of wrath must come again. They, the hardness of whose impenitent hearts is proof against all those invitations and exhortations that come sounding to them from the sky and from the earth, from the creatures and the plants, the flowers and the fruits, the music and the smiles, the friendships and the recreations that lengthen out the avenue of their progress through life, must expect to encounter a terrible expression of wrath for every expression of the goodness of God that vainly called them to repentance. In the whole range of language can anything be found more fearful than this,—'treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath?' This impenitent sinner goes calmly and complacently onward, not caring to know that the goodness of God is aiming to lead him to repentance, imagining himself flattered by nature and by God as he is by man; and all the while, moment by moment without intermission, he is accumulating for himself a treasure, fast by the throne of God,—the treasure of God's wrath. Out of one vessel with one hand God brings forth mercy after mercy, and sends them to him; these come back telling how their message was not heeded, and are cast into the other vessel, that of wrath; and the process goes on until the first vessel is emptied and the second is filled. The man sleeps and rises, night and day, goes hither and thither, moves in one sphere and another, but all the time is treasuring up wrath to be poured out on his devoted head on the day of wrath. Now is the day of salvation; but it is fast speeding; it is just dying out; to be succeeded by the great day of God's wrath.

May the goodness of God ever lead me through the operation of His Spirit to self mistrust, and hatred of sin, and faith in Christ, and preparation to meet my God.

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.—The safe of the New York sub-treasury is 15 feet long, 8 wide and 8 high. It is divided into two apartments, in the inner one of which the money is deposited; and it has three thick iron doors, each having two locks, the keys of which are distributed at night among the different clerks, the Assistant Treasurer keeping himself the register of the principal key, so that the safe cannot be unlocked unless all are present. It contains ten million dollars in gold.

—— A patent has been taken out in England for India rubber teeth, plates, and gums. It can be moulded with perfection to suit every inequality of the gums and teeth, and the adhesion is perfect, it is said.

—— A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Virginia, notices that white labor is gradually encroaching on black in that section of the country, and free black labor on slave labor. Mowers, he says, easily command two dollars a day. He is of opinion that slavery in Virginia is gradually wearing itself out; and that it will not be long before field work will be abandoned entirely to free labor, and slavery confined altogether to its mitigated form, as it appears among house servants. Already large numbers of Irish and German laborers are settling in that state. A century ago Virginia was the richest of all the agricultural colonies. A hundred years of slave labor have not only exhausted her soil, but stamped almost ineradicable habits of indolence upon her citizens. The great bulk of the planters (says the paper from which we quote) have been growing poorer and poorer from year to year, and many of the proudest families have been reduced to beggary, and have either fled for refuge to the fresh lands in the West or South-west, or starved on with a faithful negro or two in the leaky and crumbling mansions of their forefathers.

—— Writing from China, Dr. Bridgman says:—"Apart from the mythological line of sovereigns which fancy has made to reign 80,000 years, the Chinese annals give us 28 successive dynasties, with a list of 244 emperors. The year A. D. 1853 corresponds to the Chinese year 4490; which gives B. C. 2637 as the date of the origin of the Chinese Empire. For the Chronology of the Chinese as well as for their history, I feel constrained to urge a claim. I do not fear to challenge for it the closest scrutiny; not that I suppose it perfectly exact, but because I am persuaded that the study of it will amply reward the Scholar. Where is the nation that has a Chronology comparable to that of the Chinese."—"At the close of the last contest for the throne (1644) the tide of population had ebbed to a very low point to less than thirty millions, say the statistics of the Empire, yet it soon turned, and up to the present time has continued steadily to rise.—The Chinese are a very prolific race. They preserve their genealogical tables with great care. The law requires a tablet to be

suspended at the door of each house, bearing the names of all the inmates. According to law, a census for the whole empire should be returned every year. The latest census which I have seen in print was for the year 1813. This gave a grand total of 361 millions and odd. The present population cannot be less than 400 millions. And I am convinced that in many districts the population is still on the increase."

—— *The Great Republic*, the largest merchant ship in the world, owned and built by Donald McKay, was launched at East Boston, Massachusetts, October 4th. She is 325 feet long, 53 feet wide, 30 feet deep, has four decks, and her tonnage is 4,000. 2,380 tons of oak have been used in her frame, hooks and knees ; 1½ million feet of hard pine in her keelson, decks, &c. In her fastenings 300 tons of iron, and 56 of copper have been used. She will spread in one suit of sails nearly 16,000 yards of canvas. Her crew will consist of about 100 men and 30 boys. She has another crew in the shape of a steam engine of 15 horse power, to perform heavy work. Mr. McKay built the Clippers *Flying Cloud* and *Sovereign of the Seas* ; the former of which sailed 1,000 miles in three days, and the latter 430 miles in 24 hours, crossing the Atlantic in 14 days, or in two days less time that it took the H. C. steamer *Akbar* to perform the same distance in, on her late voyage from Suez to Bombay.

—— The books for subscription to the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad already show over dollars 43,000,000 ; of which 30 millions were subscribed in New York in one day. The whole amount required for the undertaking is 100 millions.

—— The Indians have been troublesome in Utah, the Mormon settlement, killing many. The Governor has ordered a wall to be built around the city 20 feet high and 8 thick.

—— The St. Louis Intelligencer states that there have been no lives lost on the Mississippi and its branches by steamboat disasters since the first of January, when the new law regulating steamboats went into effect.

—— A correspondent of the Evangelical Christendom, says the Roman clergy no longer content themselves with small images of the Virgin in the interiors of their churches and at the corners of their streets ; they represent her by colossal statues. M. de Morlion, bishop of Puy in Auvergne, has opened a subscription for a colossal statue of the Virgin. This huge idol is to be 50 feet in height, and visible at a great distance. "The Holy Virgin," adds the bishop, "should be represented in an attitude at once noble, modest and gracious, as becomes the *mother of God*, and as directing the attention of her Divine Son to the town of Puy. Her titles, Queen of Heaven and Immaculate Virgin, should be represented."

—— A party of forty devotees, under the care of a bishop, has made a steam-pilgrimage to Jerusalem, viz., by railway to Marseilles, and thence by steamers to Jaffa.

—— A very interesting revival of religion is mentioned as having taken place among the Protestants of Drome.

—— A Swedish branch of the Evangelical Alliance has been formed. We trust that it may be the harbinger of good to those who have been suffering persecution because of their conscientious resistance to the requirements of the National church of Sweden. The following extract from the address of the said branch to the British Organization, possesses interest, and will, we trust, awaken some fervent and effectual prayer in their behalf :—

"It is particularly our wish at present to inform you, dear brethren, of the persecutions and sufferings which, at this time, visit our Swedish Zion, and implore you to participate as brethren in our sufferings, our prayer, and our hopes.

The strivings of living Christianity within the Swedish Lutheran National church, and the attempts of the latter to annihilate the life and activity of the former (of which you have already received rather particular accounts from one of our members), have now taken a very serious character. The origin of these strivings, the hatred of the natural man to the Lord Jesus, takes advantage of an old statute (of 1726), which forbids all assemblies of persons, known or unknown, for family worship or edification by means of the Word of God; though people are allowed to assemble for amusement, gambling, dancing and drinking, there are very heavy fines attached to these assemblies, and if they take place on a Sunday it is considered also as a breach of the Sabbath. (If any one be proved to have held unlawful religious assemblies the third time, he is punished with two years' exile.)

Besides this, the civil authorities have made the taking of the Lord's Supper a condition for certain privileges, as marrying, getting an office, obtaining burghership, taking an oath as witness. Thus, some years ago, a great number of policemen were ordered speedily, and all at the same time, to take the Lord's Supper, having neglected to do so during the course of that year, that they might be admitted as witnesses in police matters. To this must be further added, that the National church has dictated a form of service at the Lord's Supper, which is contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, and cannot, therefore, be used by conscientious believers. All this has caused several perplexities, which increase more and more.

Believers begin in several places to withraw from publicly taking the communion, and use the ritual of the old Book of Common Prayer when they celebrate among themselves our dear Saviour's last Supper. This transgression of the National church has been construed into a crime which they denominate "mockery" and levity in the use of the word of God and the sacrament. Several such "criminals" have already the fifth time stood at the bar ; and as all their property has been taken from them, they are now, at last, obliged to undergo the punishment of imprisonment, with bread and water, for having tried to receive their Saviour's holy Supper according to His own manner of instituting it.

It has been construed into another "crime" that now and then a believer has withdrawn from the "skriftermal" (address and absolution), which, according to the canon law, shall be read before the communion, as it has been as impossible for them to listen to an unevangelical address as to the above-mentioned rationalist form of absolution in the Book of Common Prayer.

Several persons have lately, on this account, not only suffered imprisonment with bread and water, but also undergone public penance, which now-a-days is considered by many as the most ignominious of all punishments. So far have we come in our unhappy Swedish church, that what was formerly the greatest comfort for a fallen creature, viz., to be received again into the communion of the church, is now an ignominious punishment.

But it is not only with regard to the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper that our National church in this manner persecutes her children, but also with regard to the sacrament of baptism. The last case of this kind, where the peace of a family was disturbed, was that of the furrier Hejdenberg at Orebro (one of the two men, who, four months ago, were unlawfully arrested and treated as great criminals, because they, together with some believers, read the Word of God during their journey to the fairs in Dalecarlia).

When he would not allow his child to be baptised, they christened it by force ; and when he would not himself procure sponsers, two were provided at the command of the authorities. At the conclusion of such an act of violence as this, payment is demanded in the name of the law for the baptism, although the parents are often very poor.

The former persecutions against our fellow-believers in Norsland, who, four or five years ago, separated from the National church, still continue. These evangelical Lutheran free churches are, however, still firm and unaltered in the hope of the Gospel, and increase as well in number as strength.

At present, the spiritual movements in Dalecarlia have attracted the particular attention of Government, and the fire which our Saviour has kindled there, particularly in the parishes of Orsa and Elfdohl, and which now begins to weaken the National church, especially as it has already continued to burn for nearly two years, must be smothered at whatever cost. Therefore the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities afford each other a helping hand."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—DECEMBER 9.

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times* : —"The H. C. Schooner *Constance* arrived yesterday forenoon from Bushire, which she left on the 31st October. She was accompanied by two Baglas, *Saaid* and *Futtel Moomberuck*, which she captured in May last for violating the Act of Parliament for the suppression of the slave trade. The *Constance* left Muscat on the 21st November, and experienced light winds and calms all the way across. The Governor of Muscat was at Sohar, which place he intended to leave for Muscat in a few days. The *Piedmontese*, *Artemise* and *Curlew*, vessels of War belonging to H. H. the Imaum were lying off Sohar. The last accounts from Yezd state, that the cholera was on the decrease, it was also leaving Muhumrah, but was very severe in Bussorah, the boats from which port were placed in quarantine by the Governor of Bushire, where also a few cases had occurred previous to the departure of the *Constance*."

—— The *Times* gives the following extract from a Correspondent's letter :—" As any remarks about the Electric Telegraph, must always be interesting to you, I make no apology for informing you that as I was travelling along the Grand Trunk Road, I was questioned by many native travellers as to the object of putting up posts at a distance of 50 feet or so for bamboos, and 100 for sal wood ones on the side of the road, with a thick wire on the top of them. I replied it was for the purpose of communication between Agra and Calcutta by the speed of lightning or within the space of a *ghurrie*, (which is the eighth part of a *prahar* or a watch of three hours) both for going and coming. Wah ! wah ! ! wah ! ! ! sahib was the amazed reply, that is very wonderful. The posts are erected as far as the 51th mile stone out of Agra towards Bhowgong, and the wires had been laid on them for about 12 miles. There were some eight engineers sent out from Greenwich to Agra, four have been posted on the Bombay line, two on the Allyghur and two on the Mynpoorie roads. The Telegragh office is either at No. 2 or 3 of Cantonments, and the engineers resident here get reports by the electric shock daily of the work performed on each line. It is believed that the whole of the arrangements for a single line will soon be completed, and the extra wires will be laid on for the several branches hereafter. I saw thousands of posts lying in the conpound of the Dawk Bungalow at Mynpoorie in charge of the overseer of the Road for dispatching along the line. As a temporary measure bamboos may answer, but those great destroyers of wood—the white ants—have already commenced their havoc on the posts, notwithstanding that the under ground part of them have been charred.—The natives say that the wondrous doings of the Feringhees will never cease."

—— Among the latest items from the Levant are the following via Malta November 12 :—" Letters from Constantinople by the *Mentor*, to the 5th are in town, this morning. The English and French fleets are lying off Therapia. The Russian Consuls throughout the dominions of Turkey, have without exception, lowered their flags or their armorial bearings and quitted, leaving under the protection of Austria their subjects native or protected. The reports of the attack on the fortress of Itzaotcha are confirmed. The action lasted 5 hours, and the Russians lost their commander, 30 men and 2 gun boats. The Turks were driven from their intrenchments, and retired to the heights. This was the result of an accident, the explosion of a powder magazine, by the bursting of a shell from the Russian boats ; the town also took fire, and the inhabitants fled in the greatest consternation. This event however is trifling compared to those which have since succeeded. The action at Batoum, though *not* generally credited, has also been confirmed ; it seems however not to have been more than a *skirmish*, yet a Russian General and 6 soldiers have reached Constantinople, as prisoners. Ismail Pasha has crossed the Danube with an army of 25,000 men. He crossed near Calfat. A sharp conflict ensued ; the Russians were worsted, and fell back on their main body, having lost 6 guns and a great many in killed and wounded. The Pasha is engaged in fortifying, and waits reinforcements to push on. This news has surprised every one, as it was generally thought that Omer Pasha's army would have acted on the defensive, nor have risked the attacking of the enemy in their strong hold. Prayers are ordered to be read in all the Russian churches for the destruction of the infidels, and enjoining all those of the Orthodox Faith to shed every drop of their blood with this object ! ! Another engagement has taken place at Batoum, news of which reached us to-day. A Turkish regiment of the Imperial guards made the attack on the Russians and defeated them with great loss at the point of the Bayonet. The Russians left 1000 men on the field of battle, 2000 muskets and 10 guns. Among the prisoners is a Russian Prince who has been sent to the Capital. The Turks have also taken a small Fort in the neighbourhood. The Constantinople papers contain a tender for provisioning the French fleet at Trebisond, Samsoun or *Odessa*. they thus calculate on the occupation of Odessa by the allied squadrous! It is of course needless to observe that the *estafette* authorising a further

suspension of hostilities reached Omer Pasha *after* their commencement—and thus rendered obedience to it impossible. Martial law has been proclaimed in the principalities by the General Gortzakoff: Prince Sterby was preparing to quit. On Monday 31st October H. M. the Sultan accompanied by his secretaries and chamberlains proceeded to the Porte, where his ministers, dignitaries, superior officers, civil and military, and Ulemas were assembled. A grand Council was held, at which H. E. Reshid Pasha, minister of Foreign affairs read an imperial *Hat*, announcing to the nation that the Sultan, at the beginning of the spring, would himself take the field, to share the fatigues of his enthusiastic army. It is impossible to express the feeling of religious enthusiasm which the reading of the *Hat* called forth. The presence of the Sultan could not restrain his subjects, from the wildest manifestations of unlimited joy."

—— The *Bombay Times* has been favored with the following letter from a traveller on the Agra Branch of the G. T. Road:—"The works of the great Ganges Canal seem to be getting on, a part of the big breech or the Cawnpore one, cuts the road about the 60th mile stone from Agra at an acute angle, the road being altered by a curve over a bridge of three arches of 28 feet span, and the road will now be at right angles with the canal, the bridge and the altered road will soon be ready, when the present road will be dug up for the canal. There is a very nice pucka house on the upper side of the bridge for the overseer and his establishment—I fancy for levying a toll over the bridge. The second or smaller branch going to Etawa has a bridge of only two arches of about the same span, and the same curve for the G. T. Road as at the place lower down. This cuts the road between the 56th and 55th mile stone. The current report is that the canal will be opened by the Lieut. Governor in person about the 1st of next month, not a day too late, it will take months before it can reach its terminus at Cawnpore. A great number of these bridges over the canal are made of large blocks of kunkur, which have been quarried in the neighbourhood and are said to be as cheap as bricks, beside being more lasting, the action of both water and the atmosphere not corroding the kunkur so much as bricks, and it looks more handsome. Well may the country thank Col. Cautley, by whose perseverance and energy this noble undertaking has been accomplished. Major Barker, if he can be spared from Bengal, or Capt. Smith are reported to be likely to succeed the Colonel, as Director of the Ganges Canal."

—— To their correspondent at Alexandria the *Telegraph and Courier* is indebted for the very latest intelligence from the seat of war: He says:—"25,000 men under the Egyptian General Sehan Pasha with Cavalry and Artillery crossed the Danube from Wedin and took possession of the Town of Kalafat, driving out the Russians who occupied it, and taking prisoners. Omar Pasha with 30,000 more men following close also successfully passed the river. The Turks had attacked the Russian Gun Boats and taken several convoys of grain. Six batteries had also been taken, and by last report the success of the Turkish Army is styled a victory, but to what event it deserved the name we are still unable to judge."

—— The following is part of a manifesto of Lewle-Chuen, Generalissimo under the Thae Ping celestial Empire:—"It has been said, that the hills and rivers throughout the empire, can only be held by virtuous persons. Thus, in the time of the three monarchs and the five emperors there was a virtuous Shun to assist the emperor Yaou, and a talented Yu to assist the emperor Shun. This is to inform you, that the object of my taking possession of Shanghae is not to attain influence, but because the will of Heaven has thus ordered it. I have already directed the troops under my command not to infringe on the property of the people in the slightest degree, in consequence of which the inhabitants of the place, both inside and outside of the city, have in their hearts reverted to me, as every body is well aware. Some days ago, I came to an understanding with the merchants of your honourable nation, that you were to, afford assistance to neither party. At present Heen Tung, of the Tartar dynasty, is nearly destroyed, having lost nine-tenths of his territory. Thae ping-wang is now in possession of Nanking, with the walls and moats of the golden city, while his fame has extended over the four seas; in overthrowing the cities of the Tartar dynasty his progress has been like that of a splitting bamboo. He has now sent a body of troops to attack Peking, which in a few days will be captured, as is well known to every body. I have entered into an arrangement with Thae-ping wang, between whom and myself there are constant communications, to and fro. My troops and the soldiers under the government of Thae-ping-wang, constitute but one army. China is now viewed in the same light with foreign nations. When I obtained the city of Shanghae, I came to a clear understanding with the various foreign states, that they should carry on commercial intercourse as usual."

—— The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* of the 23th ultimo publishes the following extract from a letter dated Rangoon November 21st, brought by the *Berenice*:—'Reports have just come in that Pegu has been retaken by Moung Beau (or some such name). Captain Nuthall was despatched yesterday afternoon about five o'clock with ninety of his Light Peguers."

SATURDAY,—DECEMBER 10.

—— The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have received a letter, by the Mail which came in on Thursday night, from the London and East India China Association, confirming the intelligence otherwise received regarding the determination of the Board of Control to have the Overland Mails between Bombay and Suez carried by a Mercantile company, and under contract. The Chairman of the East India and China Association, (Mr. Gregson) was specially informed at the Treasury, the day before the mail left, that the Lords of the Admiralty had already been specially instructed to advertise for tenders for that Postal service "without loss of time."

—— The European correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says:—'The apprehensions lately entertained of a scarcity almost approaching to a famine, are now gradually subsiding. It has been discovered that the deficiency in the crops, though very considerable, is not so great as was anticipated, and large supplies of corn have been received—especially in France—from Odessa and other eastern ports. Should the working classes in Paris, notwithstanding all that has been done for them, display any symptoms of disaffection, it is understood that measures will be taken to remove from the capital all who are not actually employed. It has likewise been intimated to the Railway companies, that the Government will take it well if they fix their large industrial stations in provincial towns, so as to turn aside the current that sets in always steadily towards the metropolis."

—— The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* says:—"Notwithstanding a report of disturbances at Pegu, which reached Rangoon just as the mail was leaving, and was mentioned in our paper of yesterday from a private letter, we still think that the condition of the country is highly satisfactory. Dacoity has, with a few trivial exceptions, been entirely suppressed, and as to hostilities on the part of the Court of Ava the idea may be abandoned, as they could not muster three hundred fighting men to-morrow, even if they were not thoroughly tired of the war, which is well known to be the case. So true is this, that when Monsieur D'Orgony, the Frenchman who went over to the Burmese, offered his services to the Court of Ava in a military capacity, they were declined, as there was no army to drill and instruct, and he was told that the King of Ava did not intend to raise men to fight useless battles, and prolong a war in which there was not the slightest chance of victory. Accordingly, Monsieur D'Orgony was offered employment in the arts of peace, and, by the last accounts from Ameerapoora, he was employed in the more profitable and less dangerous occupation of instructing the Burmese in the different processes of silk dyeing."

—— The Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society is to be celebrated in the Town Hall, on the 21st instant at 4½ P. M., when the Bishop of the diocese will preside.

—— In striking contrast with the extract above given from the Calcutta *Morning Chronicle*, is the following from the *Englishman* of the same date:—"Reports have reached us, and in fact are quite current among the Native population, that the Meng-Dat-Meng, the *Fighting* Prince, intends to leave Ava with a very large force, on a date corresponding with our 20th of December next; and that, on the very same day, a simultaneous movement is concerted, for the different towns and districts, in Pegu. Moung Goung Gyee, who is said to be now at Tharawaddy with 10,000 men, is said to have been actually appointed Governor of Rangoon, upon the faith of his promise to drive out the English therefrom, and has received the title of the 'Nine Golden Umbrellas.' Ko-meea-Toon has been appointed to Dallah; Shooay Moung, son of the late Governor Yoo-Dza-Na has been appointed Governor of Tonghoo, Shooay Gien, and Martaban; Moung Byo, the Robber Chief, at present encamped but a few miles from Pegu, has been appointed Governor of Pegu and Syriam, and when the plains have become sufficiently dry to admit of his operations, he is to open the ball, with Moung-Goung-Gyee as his vis-a-vis. These several desperadoes are to play their respective parts, creating as much mischief and disorder as possible; until the great body under the Prince shall have completed his march to Rangoon."

—— The *Hurkaru* hears as follows from Bassein:—"Our harvest, though, as a natural consequence, not so abundant as it would have been, had the ravages of war not rendered paddy for sowing scarce, is still not bad. To give you an idea of what the district will yield, I may mention that Akyab the 'Rice gar-

den of the East,' is said to have yielded last season about 120,000 tons Rice, and that this is considered a good season. The Bassein district alone, from the accounts already received, has yielded this year 150,000 tons; and will, it is confidently hoped, yield in future seasons, from 200,000 to 250,000 tons."

MONDAY,—DECEMBER 12.

—— Mr. Kight ascended in his balloon at 4 P. M., on Saturday, and was carried out to sea. The balloon touched the water's edge about 5½ P. M., "On this being seen, (we quote from our contemporaries,) Mr. Kight's Parsee Assistant hastened on horseback to Worlee, and engaged a boat with a crew of sixteen men, to row to his assistance. Meanwhile, night had come on, and nothing more could be seen of the balloon from the land. The Worlee boat came up to the spot where the balloon was seen to alight on the water, but neither it nor the Æronaut could be discerned, although the search was made under a bright moon. The search was maintained until near mid-night, when the boats had to return without any tidings of—we are still reluctant to say—the unfortunate gentleman. The shore in the direction of Breach Candy was carefully searched yesterday morning, but nothing was found which could throw any light on the fate of the Æronaut." "On the balloon descending with, evidently, too great rapidity, Mr. Kight was observed, through a telescope, to throw out ballast; this kept him aloft for a short space, after which the balloon fell into the sea with a great splash. Just at this conjuncture, a coasting boat was seen to approach the spot, as if with the object of picking up the Æronaut, and then to push off. This circumstance for the moment inspired the crowd, which had collected along the Breach, with hopes of his safety; but, still, in order to leave as little as possible to that chance, Sir Henry Leeke, who was one of the spectators, immediately rode off to the Dockyard to procure all the assistance that his ample resources could supply. He immediately ordered the cutter *Margaret* to be sent round the Light-house in the direction of the Breach, and himself assisted in conveying one of the gigs of the *Hastings*, on a truck from the Apollo Bunder to the Breach, where she was launched with all despatch. Within an hour and thirty minutes from the time that the balloon touched the water, the gig had passed the heavy surfs running along that coast, bound on her humane errand. Among the gallant party who pushed off in her, were Sir Henry Leeke, Lieutenants Hellard and Leeds of the Indian Navy, Mr. Pressick (Boatswain) and Mr. Smith (Pilot.) They continued the search until after midnight, but without success, no trace either of the balloon or of Mr. Kight being discovered. Sir Henry Leeke's humane exertions on this occasion, and the zealous and valuable assistance rendered him by Lieutenants Hellard and Leeds, as well as by Messrs. Pressick and Smith, are worthy of all praise. A similar spirit of humanity was evinced by Mr. H. E. Leeke, the son of the worthy Commodore, and Junior Magistrate of Police. This gentleman did not lose a moment in hastening to the neighbouring village of Worlee, and, by the offer of handsome rewards, inducing the owners of two or three of the fishing crafts there to push off to the rescue of Mr. Kight. Equally unsuccessful were his kind efforts, but no less deserving of record. The Cutter *Margaret* and a number of Pilot boat were kept cruising about the place of descent during the greater part of yesterday, but without making any discovery that could give any clue to the search."

—— Young Holkar, the Rajah of Indore, is traveling incognito, in the Deccan. He is just now at Poona, witnessing the manœuvres of the Army of Exercise.

—— The two extracts subjoined are from the *Bombay Times*:—"We gather from a recent communication from the Malabar Coast that the Governor of Pondicherry accompanied by his Doctor had just arrived at Mahi, a French settlement about three miles distant from Tellicherry, and that he has received charge from Mr. Robinson the Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, of certain districts hitherto under British control and management. It is also said that a Company of French Soldiers will be stationed in the surrendered districts. It is rumoured that the Civil Court is likely to be removed to Cannanore at the beginning of the New Year, when also a Commissioner's office is to be established at Tellicherry."

"We understand that the Revd. Abraham Matchett, now a Deacon of the Church of England, is to be admitted to Priest's Orders on Sunday next the 18th instant in St. Thomas' Cathedral, upon which occasion the Bishop will preach on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, with which Mr. Matchett is connected. A collection will also be made for that excellent Society, in the welfare of which our Diocesan is so deeply interested. Mr. Matchett received Clerical Education in the Church Missionary College at Islington, where he resided about four years. He was admitted to Deacon's Orders by the Bishop of London just two years ago, and arrived in India in April of last year; since when he has been

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uninterruptedly stationed at Kurrachee. He is a young man of much promise"

—— The Bombay mail of the 27th ultimo for Calcutta has been intercepted by robbers in the Nizam's territory. Seven packets of letters have been found between Jaulna and Karrinjah. The mail-carrier was found with his hands and feet tied together. Two or three repetitions of this thing would do more to precipitate the transference of the Nizam's Government, than all the other features of his mis-government.

TUESDAY,—DECEMBER 13.

—— Dr. O' Shaughnessy's salary, as superintendent of Eletric Telegraphs in India, is 2000 Rs: per mensem, with traveling allowances 10 Rs. daily when absent from head-quarters (Calcutta) on duty.

—— The subjoined is from the *Benares Recorder* —" We are glad to announce to our readers, that a change in the mode of conveyance of the Dak, between Bombay and Benares is being effected, by which at least two days will be saved in the transit of the overland bags. Mr. Riddell is now engaged in carrying out the new arrangements, having gone to Jubbulpore for the purpose. It appears that hitherto, the mails between Nagpore and Jubbulpore have been carried by men, consequently the distance between those stations, took as much time as that from Bombay to Nagpore, although only one-third as far, horses being employed to the westward of Nagpore; moreover on the road between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, the runners were stationed without reference to the rivers and nullahs, of the numbers of which some idea may be formed from the fact, that a sum of 10 lacs of rupees was rendered as an estimate for bridging that part of the road, and consequently not authorized. The Dak was often detained a day or two in the rainy season at some of these rivers. By the new system all delay will be avoided. Reliefs will be kept up at each side of these torrents, and quadrupeds will be substituted for bipeds ; ropes will be stretched across the river, along which the bags will be drawn over. We owe this change to the energy of our new Lt. Governor, who, when he takes a thing in hand, seems to do it with a will.

—— According to a communication in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the formation of a company for a telegraph from New York to Liverpool is nearly completed:—The route is to be *via* Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Galway, to Liverpool, the whole length being about 2,800 miles, at an entire cost of about £350,000. Improved methods of constructing and laying submarine wires, discovered by an inventor in Massachusetts, will, it is alleged, greatly facilitate the undertaking, and the right of using them has been purchased on behalf of the company. These new methods, it is added, will enable the work to be accomplished within six months from its commencement, so that, if it be begun, as intended, in the ensuing spring, the line will be in operation by this time next year. No names are given, however, in any way to certify the validity of the project. Another account states that the submarine part will cost only 600 dlrs. per mile, and that the whole is to be in working order by 1st of August next.

—— The *Cologne Gazette* says that there are 70,000 Jews in Vienna.

—— The *Bombay Times* having kindly analyzed and epitomized the Report of the Commerce of Bombay for the year ending July 31, 1853, informs us that the value of imports was 15½ crores of Rupees, 3 crores in advance of the average for the last five years, and that of exports was a little over 12¼, being 1¾ in excess of the average. We take the following from their article :—" Hodgson, Bass, Alsop and Co., have extracted close upon four and a half lacs from our pockets. We blush when we chronicle our consumption of French Brandy as Rupees 1,88,517, and of British do. as Rupees 1,88,521. Gin and Rum do not seem to be greatly approved of, but Arrack is consumed to the amount of 3,59,572 gallons. Wines cost us more than seven lacs : and we cool our potables with sixteen hundred and seventeen tons of ice. We of the Press are represented by twenty four thousand rupees in the item of printing presses and types, and "silks and satins" find customers to the extent of more than ten lacs of rupees. Our dark friends protect themselves, and their complexions with 3,25,935 umbrellas, we should think a local manufacture of this article might therefore be made to pay ; the majority are of Chinese manufacture. Opium has decreased in value Rupees 1,71,050, with which we suppose the Chinese war may have something to do, and with this sample of the curiosities of Custom House literature we shall close our present report ; merely adding in conclusion that the shipping arrivals within the year have been 522 square rigged and 41,719 country vessels, the tonnage of the former being 2,27,751, and of the latter 6,79,696½ tons, while the net customs collections were Rupees 27,54,333, by some fifty thousand in excess of last year."

—— The Railway Company are running many extra trains this week, to and from Mahim, in consequence of there being a Mussulman pilgrimage and fair at that place.

—— The *Friend of India* republishes from *The Press*, a statement that has already appeared in the *Guardian*, viz. that the mercantile marine of the United States is at present greater than that of the United Kingdom ; and adds that the tonnage of New York city alone is all but equal to that of London and Liverpool united. It exceeds 1,000,000 of tons; that of London is 682,000, and that of Liverpool 634,000. *The Press* is the new London journal, said to be edited by Disraeli and Sir L. Bulwer.

—— A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says a case of Suttee has occurred at the Gaikwar village of Ulloowana, near the seat of the Mahi Kantha Agency.

WEDNESDAY,—DECEMBER 14.

—— It is stated in the Calcutta papers that Captain John Doveton, an East Indian, a retired Local Officer from the Nizam's Army, having died recently in England, has bequeathed no less a sum than five lacs of Rupees toward promoting the Education of East Indians in Madras and Calcutta.

—— The S. Str. Hydaspes has arrived at Madras in 79 days from Sontampton.

—— The *Bombay Times* takes the following from a Trieste paper, bearing date, Vienna, Nov. 7. " According to the Tenmeswar Newspaper, dated 2nd November, the reports from the under Danube speak of an engagement having taken place between the advanced posts of the Turkish and Russian armies—a Turkish patrol was discovered by the Cossacks, and a battle ensued between them, there being many killed and wounded on both sides. Since this the Turks have advanced their posts to a place called Baleschte, so that protected by this advanced post they may be able to fortify not only the island near Calafas, which they already occupy, but also, if possible, the town of Calapat,—so that they may hold these two places in connexion with the post of Vidino. (31st October) About nine o'clock 10 to 15,000 Russian soldiers with 32 guns under the command of General Fischbach arrived in Crajova, who, having heard the above facts regarding Calapat, marched on the 1st November by forced marches in three divisions to Baleschte. Letters received to-day from Jassey inform us that the Turks had entered Gurgena. It has also been heard by the *Wanderer* that the Wallachian Prince has dismissed all his Ministers after he had himself abdicated."

THURSDAY,—DECEMBER 15.

—— We are most happy to hear of the safe return of Mr. Kight to Bombay. He was picked up ten miles from shore at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, by a steamer bound to Surat, from which place he yesterday returned.

—— The following is part of an Educational notice issued by the Madras Government :—" 1. It is hereby notified for general information that an Annual Public Examination will in future be held at Madras in the month of February, at which three pecuniary rewards of Rupees 500, 300 and 200 each, will be offered for competition to all persons not in the Covenanted Service of the Honorable East India Company, whose age may not exceed 23 years, and who may be able to produce a satisfactory certificate of good moral character, in the form appended to this notice, from the Head of the Educational Institution to which they may have belonged.

2. The examination will be conducted by Examiners, appointed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, who, as early as practicable after the conclusion of the examination, will submit a joint report on the qualifications of the several Candidates to the Governors of the Madras University for the purpose of being forwarded to Government with the Annual Report of the University Board.

3. The subjects for examination will be as follows :—" English Literature, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mechanics, Astronomy, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Vernacular Languages, the Latin and Greek Classics, and Moral Philosophy, for which all Candidates may at the their election substitute the Ethics of the Bible."

Quite Chinese, and certainly an improvement on lotteries.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1853.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Lang, Political Agent in Katteewar, delivered over charge of that office to Captain J. T. Barr, on the 17th ultimo.

Lieutenant A. Y. Shortt, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar, joined his appointment on the 19th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1853.

Mr. C. J. Erskine is appointed Senior Assistant Judge of Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, but will continue to act as Secretary to Government in the Judicial and General Departments.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1853.

The following arrangements are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

First Grade Apprentice Vencut Swamee, 1st Grenadiers, to be transferred to the Gaol Hospital, Rajkote.

Second Grade Apprentice Davee Sing, Civil Hospital, Kaira, to be transferred to the Gaol Hospital, Surat.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1853.

Mr. J. Gibbs to act as Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde, retaining his appointment of Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1853.

Azum Venaik Luximoo, Hindoo Law Officer of the Poona Adawlut, to be Hindoo Law Officer of the Sudder Adawlut.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—POLICE.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1853.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence from 5th November to 1st December, granted to Captain C. F. Grant, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, on Medical certificate, is cancelled from the 20th ultimo.

Lieutenant J. Harpur, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Major G. Malcolm received charge of his appointment as Acting Superintendent of Police in the Dharwar Collectorate, on the 7th ultimo.

Mr. C. J. Davies received charge of the office of Deputy Secretary to Government in the Police Branch of the Judicial Department, from Captain R. Wallace, on the 14th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1853.

Lieutenant A. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nassick, resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J. DAVIES, Deputy Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1853.

Mr. L. Reid, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st instant, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay and Ahmedabad, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1853.

Lieutenant J. Jerome, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Lieutenant M. Baumgartner, Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Lieutenant L. Pelly, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Collector in Scinde.

The appointment made under date 9th November 1853 of Mr. L. R. Ashburner as 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach, is cancelled, and that gentleman is to act in the appointment during Mr. Turquand's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Turquand to be 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach, from the 9th November 1853, continuing to act as Sub-Collector of Nassick.

Mr. R. W. Ludwick to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. T. C. Hope to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Ensign A. A. L. Bowles, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has been allowed an extension, to the 28th October 1853, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 16th August last

Captain T. R. Stewart, Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor, resumed charge of his duties on the 20th ultimo.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1853.

Lieutenant C. R. Staniforth, 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, has been appointed Post Master at Mhow, vice Lieutenant Millar.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1853 .

Mr. H. P. Malet has been elected a Member of the Board of Conservancy, vice Captain J. J. F. Cruickshank, resigned.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have passed an Examination in the Mahratta language :—

Mr. T. C. Hope, Civil Service.
Mr. H. B. Lindsay, Civil Service.
Lieutenant V. B. D. Carter, 12th Regiment N. I.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have permitted Mr. C. E. F. Tytler to return to his duty on the Civil Establishment of this Presidency.

Lieutenant Trevor, Second Class Assistant Superintendent of Roads, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st to the 31st proximo, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1853.

The Reverend E. N. Dickenson, Assistant Chaplain, returned to his duty on this Establishment on the 2nd instant, with the permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Poona, 10th December, 1853.

Leave of absence—

86th Regiment.—Captain J. H. Kirby, from 10th instant to 31st January 1854, to the Presidency to be examined in the Hindoostanee language.

By Order of His Excellency Lieutenant Genl. the Right Hon'ble Lord Fred. FITZCLARENCE, G. C. H.
(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Lieutenant Colonel,
Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

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